



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

what less liable to death from scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, cancer, and suicide. An excellent comparative summary of the white and negro mortality in the aggregate and by causes of death has been made by Mr. F. L. Hoffman in the *Spectator*, an insurance weekly published in New York. The summary was based upon the "Mortality Statistics, 1906," and may be found in the *Spectator* of May 21, 1908.

General Tables 1, 2, and 3 have been very materially improved for practical purposes in "Mortality Statistics, 1906." In the previous annual reports the registration cities in these tables were arranged in alphabetical order without reference to State grouping. In the present report the cities are arranged alphabetically under the States, which are also in alphabetical order. Now, if the student or reader wants to make comparison of the mortality in contiguous cities or groups of cities, this can be done much more readily than heretofore. This same admirable arrangement of the registration cities has been adopted also in the Summary and Rate Tables I, II, and IV.

Another improvement to be noted in the quality of the contents of the "Mortality Statistics of 1906" is the separation of the Chinese and Japanese mortality in the General Table 4, pages 320-324. The mortality for these races is now available, with distinction of sex and age, for the main divisions of the registration area.

These annual reports of mortality are of the greatest possible value to statisticians, sanitarians, legislators, workers in the various fields of sociological research, and to all persons in the least interested in vital statistics. Any suggestions for improvement that will make the volumes of greater value or more readily workable will, undoubtedly, receive serious consideration and be adopted, if deemed practical, at the earliest possible moment; for Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, the chief statistician of the Division of Vital Statistics, is deeply interested in bringing these reports to a high degree of accuracy and completeness. Those who make daily use of the volumes can best appreciate their present value, and are, perhaps, most anxious for their quick improvement in some particulars. The few suggestions here set forth are made in a spirit of helpfulness and not in a spirit of captious criticism.

F. S. CRUM.

Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions, 1904. Special Report, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 1907.

The investigation upon which this report is based was planned by Dr. Roland P. Falkner, but the treatment of the statistical material collected and the analysis of the results was the work of Mr. John Koren. In a cursory review of a comprehensive report of this character it is impossible

to do more than briefly allude to a few of the many things contained therein which must prove to be of special value to students of criminology and to practical workers in penal institutions. The report embraces nearly 300 pages, and it is filled with interesting facts from cover to cover. It charts in an admirably clear and concise manner the geographical distribution of adult criminals and juvenile delinquents in the penal and reformatory institutions of the United States.

Distinction is made of sex, color, nativity, age, crime or offence for which committed, kind of sentence imposed, length of term of commitment, previous occupation, literacy, conjugal condition, etc. The tabulation of these various series of facts has been done so well that no criticism of the form of the tables or their heading, would appear to be necessary or desirable.

Every superintendent, warden, principal keeper, or other person responsible for the care and keeping of prisoners, should be interested in this report. It should also prove of exceptional value to those whose business it is to prepare the annual or biennial reports of jails, penitentiaries, prisons, and reformatories. This report in many particulars of classification and tabulation of facts should furnish compilers of institutional reports valuable clues for the improvement of their own methods of presenting the facts in the experience of their institutions.

This report on prisoners and juvenile delinquents not only presents the facts revealed by a census enumeration of these special classes of the population, but it does much more, and for the first time a serious effort is made to measure the force of the current of crime in the United States, so far as this is possible by a statistical study of the movement of the prison population through a period of one year. It is one thing to compare census enumerations of prisoners, separated by a period of ten years, but it is quite another and, perhaps, more important thing to learn how the prison population changes in the course of a given year. This report, it seems to me, shows very clearly that a study of commitments and discharges of prisoners is more valuable than a mere enumeration of prisoners on a given date; for we see the prison population in its dynamic aspect, which is certainly quite as important as its static aspect.

No one at all interested in criminology can afford to do without this report. The layman as well as the special student can readily find the facts wanted, for the volume is made easily workable by a comprehensive index of nine pages. As the report can be obtained for the asking, it does not seem necessary or desirable to present here even a partial list of the more important detailed facts contained therein. These can best be understood if studied in correlation with each other, and no reviewer could hope to present them in this manner any better than has been done in the tables and textual analysis of the report itself.

F. S. C.